

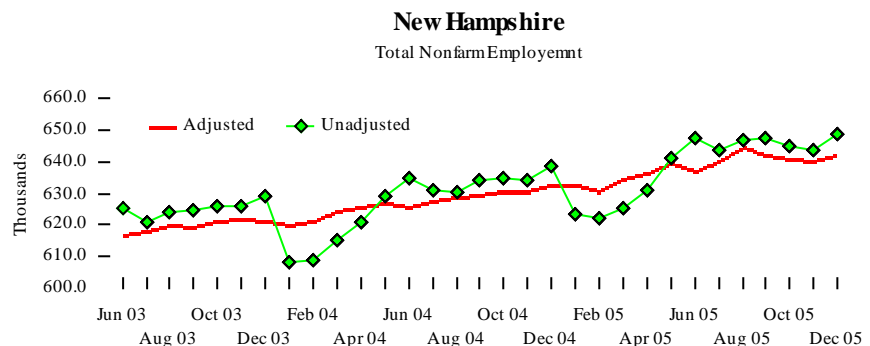
MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA  
New Hampshire, December 2005  
B G McKay

**Seasonally Adjusted:**

The final preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates for 2005 showed that New Hampshire employers added 1,600 jobs to the state's economy. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) covered 1,300 of those jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) bumped its employment level up by 700, while manufacturing (supersector 30) increased its work force by 300 positions. To complete those industries expanding their numbers in December, financial activities (supersector 55) increased its staffing level by 200.

For December, professional and business services (supersector 60) and other services (supersector 80) held their respective employment totals at the November number.

On the downside of the ledger, construction (supersector 20) and government (supersector 90), each reduced staffing by 100 jobs during the month.



**Unadjusted:**

With December being the high point of the shopping season, New Hampshire's employment level increased by 4,900 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) led the way with a 2,700-job growth. In addition to shopping, the occasional snow shower in December benefited the leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) industries to the tune of 1,800 additional jobs. Manufacturers (supersector 30) contributed 500 jobs to the increase for month, while financial activities (supersector 55) brought 300 more workers on board. Educational and health services (supersector 65) added 200 jobs to its payroll. Wrapping up the plus side, professional and business (supersector 60) and government (supersector 90) each augmented their ranks with 100 jobs.

Information (supersector 50) made no change to its employment total from the level established in November.

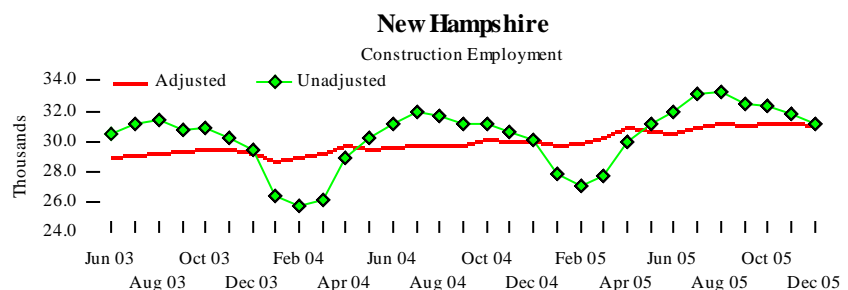
December for construction (supersector 20) represented the "off season", as firms in these industries trimmed 600 jobs from their rolls. In a similar fashion, natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and other services (supersector 80) each pared back staffing by 100 positions.

**NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING**

The sample indicated that elements in nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying (industry 2123) provided the impetus for the 100-job reduction in natural resources and mining (supersector 10) during December.

**CONSTRUCTION**

Construction of buildings (subsector 236) accounted for 200 of the 600 fewer construction (supersector 20) jobs in December. Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) chipped in 100 jobs to December's reduction.



Heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) played a significant role in the December movement of the construction employment trend line.

## MANUFACTURING

Durable goods manufacturing with its 400-job increase dominated the manufacturing (supersector 30) employment picture for December. Nondurable goods manufacturing added 100 jobs to its roster to bring manufacturing's total job gain up to 500 for December.

Inside durable goods manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing (subsector 331) and computer and electronic product manufacturing (subsector 334) each added 100 positions to its force, as all other publishable industries in the group remained unchanged in over-the-month activity.

From the sample, employment growth appeared across the spectrum of durable goods manufacturing. Other than those items previously mentioned, no one industry stood out as a driving force.

Turning to nondurable goods manufacturing, the sample must be looked to for an explanation of the 100 added jobs in December. The two publishable industries in this group did not register a change to their employment totals in the most recent estimates.

Again, the sample showed that a moderate growth pattern spread across the nondurable goods manufacturing group.

## TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

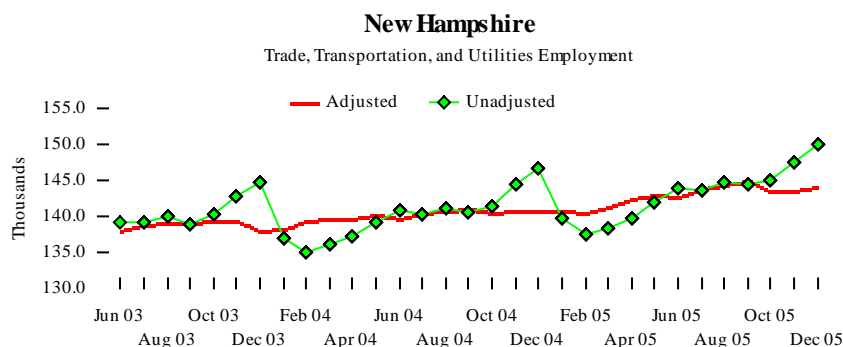
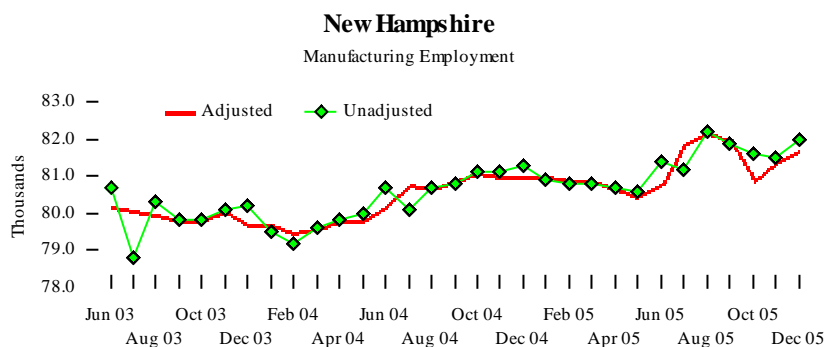
Retail trade added 2,500 of the 2,700 new jobs in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40). Both wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities each supplied 100 jobs to the December total.

Wholesale trade enjoyed a pattern of moderate growth in December. No subordinate wholesale trade group recorded a change to the total number of persons employed during the month.

The largest amount of retail trade employment activity could be found in the area of clothing and clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsectors 448 and 452), where 1,100 more people acquired jobs. Department stores (industry group 4521) covered 300 of those jobs. Health and personal care stores (subsector 446) increased staffing by 100.

Food and beverage stores (subsector 445), the final retail trade industry group to alter employment totals, dropped 100 workers from the rolls in December.

Transportation and warehousing took care of the 100-job increase in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, as utilities (sector 22) employment held at the previous month's level.

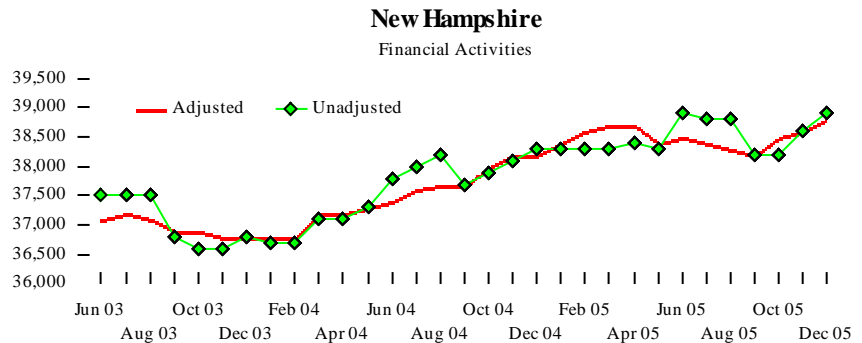


## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) with its 400-job expansion in December powered the 300-job growth in financial activities (supersector 55).

Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities (subsector 523) also added 100 jobs.

Although finance and insurance (sector 52) employment declined by 100 jobs, insurance carriers and related activities (subsector 523) sustained employment at the November level.

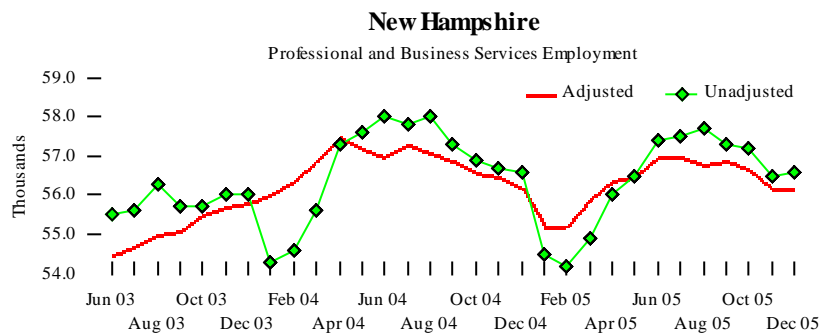


## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) inched upward by 100 job in December's preliminary estimates.

Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) added 200 members to its staff, while administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) downsized by 100. Employment services (industry group 5613) accounted for those 100 lost jobs.

Management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) maintained December's employment totals at the November level.



## EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

All told, educational and health services' (supersector 65) employment notched up by 200 jobs. A 300-job gain in health care and social assistance (sector 62) offset the 100-job drop in educational services (sector 61).

December represented the completion of the first half of the school year for many colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113). Because of that, employment in industry group 6113 declined by 100 jobs, which accounted for the over-the-month change in the sector 61 employment level.

In sector 62 for December, a 100-job gain in hospitals (subsector 622) balanced the 100-job drop in ambulatory health care services (subsector 621).

The other publishable industry in sector 62, nursing care facilities (industry group 6231), held employment constant at the November level.

The sample indicated that increases in child day care (industry group 6244) and services for the elderly and persons with disabilities (industry group 62412) employment played a significant role in December's picture for supersector 65.

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Leisure and hospitality's (supersector 70) 1,800-job increase in the December estimates gave evidence to the fact that ski season had arrived in New Hampshire.

Arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) supplied 1,700 of leisure and hospitality's added December jobs, as accommodation and food services (sector 72) chipped in 100 to complete the month's total.

Within sector 71, amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713) with its 1,000-job addition accounted for the lion's share of the supersector's growth.

Accommodation (subsector 721) increased its crew size by 100, as employment in food services and drinking places (subsector 722) held at the previous month's level.

Although subsector 722 employment did not register a change, limited-service eating places (industry group 7222) increased its personnel strength by 200, as full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) bumped up its work force by 100.

## OTHER SERVICES

All facets of other services (supersector 80) made contributions to the 100-job decline its employment trend line for December.

## GOVERNMENT

Government (supersector 90) employment grew by 100 jobs in December's preliminary estimates. Local government added 400 jobs, while state government trimmed 300 jobs from its roster. Federal government employment remained unchanged in over-the-month activity.

